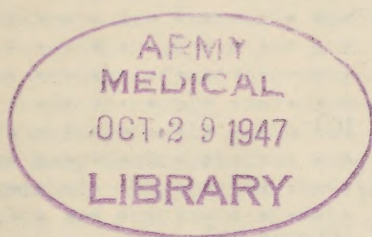
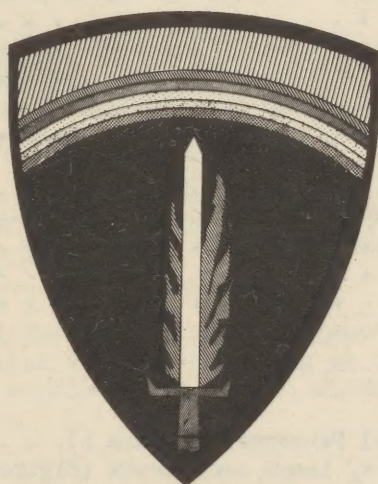


OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

(Bimonthly Review)



REPORT OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR

1 JUNE — 31 JULY 1947

NO. 26

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HIGHLIGHTS

While little progress was made during June and July by German health authorities in solving such major problems as the expansion of hospital bed capacity, the provision of more adequate health supplies and the strengthening of the public health organization, routine health activities, such as the control of communicable disease were carried out satisfactorily. In the absence of any unusual disease incidence, health services provided to the German population continued to be reasonably adequate.

Rates for communicable disease were lower during June and July than for the same period in 1946 except for tuberculosis, syphilis, paratyphoid fever, and infectious hepatitis, although there was a slight increase in the prevalence of tuberculosis, gonorrhea, syphilis, infectious hepatitis, paratyphoid and typhoid fevers, infectious dysentery, poliomyelitis, and malaria as compared with April and May 1947. Although poliomyelitis began its seasonal increase earlier this year than in 1946, the number of cases recorded by the end of July were only slightly in excess of the cases reported during the same period of 1946.

For the second calendar quarter the over-all death rate fell to 12.0, while the birth rate remained essentially unchanged at 17.4. In all of the U.S.-occupied area the birth rate exceeded the death rate except in the U.S. Sector of Berlin.

The nutritional status, as determined by the average body weights of urban German adults, deteriorated more in June and July than during the previous five months of 1947. As compared to average weights in July 1946, all age and sex groups of urban adults show losses varying from 0.3 of a pound in young and elderly women to 4.6 pounds in men over 60 years of age. Average weights of school children did not change appreciably as compared to previous months in spite of the additional food available to this group from the school feeding program that was inaugurated in early April. This condition indicates a probable decrease in food consumption at home during this period, as the basic official ration has not been honored in full.

The control of animal diseases in the U.S. Zone continued to be satisfactory, with the incidence of reportable animal diseases remaining at a low level. Fowl pest and equine scabies decreased, while swine erysipelas increased, although remaining well under the incidence of one year ago.

GERMAN HEALTH OPERATIONS

The German Public Health authorities have continued to carry out routine public health activities under favorable weather conditions but have not been more successful than in the past in solving such major problems as providing increased hospital bed capacity, obtaining the production and the equitable distribution of many essential pharmaceuticals and items of medical supply, and strengthening the Public Health organizations through the placement of professionally qualified personnel who possess the energy and aggressiveness to cope with the many obstacles that must be faced. The early solution of these major problems cannot be expected. The Laender health offices continue to be handicapped by lack of motor transportation, and shortages of facilities, supplies and equipment.

The Laender Public Health organizations in Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Hesse continued to carry on their activities under the handicap of not having a chief health officer. This situation is due to the failure of responsible German Governmental authorities to appoint replacements for former chiefs who either resigned or were removed. The Chief Health officer for Land Bremen continued temporarily in office, following his resignation, because no successor had as yet been appointed.

Sufficient numbers of various categories of professional personnel necessary to provide medical care for the population continue to be available. The following tabulation shows for the U.S. Zone, and separately for the four Laender and the U.S. Sector of Berlin, the total numbers of German professional personnel of the various professions as of the end of the first and second quarters of 1947.

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DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL U.S.-OCCUPIED AREA OF GERMANY During the First and Second Quarters of 1947

	TOTAL	BAVARIA	HESSE	WUERTT.- BADEN	BREMEN	BERLIN (U.S. SECTOR)
PHYSICIANS						
1st Qtr 47	16,000	7,579	2,749	3,729	584	1,359
2d Qtr 47	17,135	8,364	2,962	3,865	606	1,338
NURSES						
1st Qtr 47	33,969	13,657	7,316	7,726	1,784	3,486
2d Qtr 47	36,782	15,287	7,472	8,567	1,765	3,691
DENTISTS						
1st Qtr 47	7,095	3,040	1,350	1,612	260	833
2d Qtr 47	8,180	3,826	1,587	1,670	261	836
MIDWIVES						
1st Qtr 47	4,687	2,049	1,199	1,252	51	136
2d Qtr 47	4,826	2,193	1,207	1,237	55	134
PHARMACISTS						
1st Qtr 47	3,246	1,126	564	1,002	108	446
2d Qtr 47	3,100	1,269	575	661	106	489
VETERINARIANS						
1st Qtr 47	1,218	576	282	280	24	56
2d Qtr 47	1,261	562	334	296	24	45

Figure 1

As of 30 June 1947 a total of 17,135 physicians provides one doctor per 1,074 of population. This is an improved ratio as compared to 30 March 1947, when there was one doctor to 1,135, and as of 30 June 1946, when there was one per 1,100. A total of 36,782 nurses as of 30 June 1947 gives a ratio of one nurse per 5.1 hospital beds. The other professions are equally well supplied. Increases that have occurred are largely accounted for by the further assimilation of professional personnel included with the expellee population transferred into the U.S. Zone, as well as clearances given by the Spruchkammern (Denazification Tribunals).

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

Morbidity and mortality rates for the population of the U.S.-occupied area form an index of health conditions for June and July and reflect some progress and improvement in the control of most of the communicable diseases (Figures 14, 15, 16 and 17, pages 15, 16, 17 and 18). Except for tuberculosis, syphilis, paratyphoid fever, and infectious hepatitis, the incidence of all reportable communicable diseases was lower during June and July than for the same period in 1946. Rates for the two-month period, June and July, as compared to April and May, show variable increases in the prevalence of tuberculosis, gonorrhea, syphilis, paratyphoid, typhoid fever, infectious hepatitis, infectious dysentery, poliomyelitis, and malaria, with other communicable diseases remaining essentially the same as during April and May or decreasing.

Tuberculosis presents the most serious problem of the communicable diseases. The number of recorded infectious cases far exceeds the number of the hospital beds available for their treatment. There continues to be insufficient social and governmental support and interest in developing a satisfactory program for solving this problem. Rates for new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis rose from 31.5 cases per 10,000 per annum for April and May to 34.5 for June and July and were 48 percent above the June - July period in 1946.

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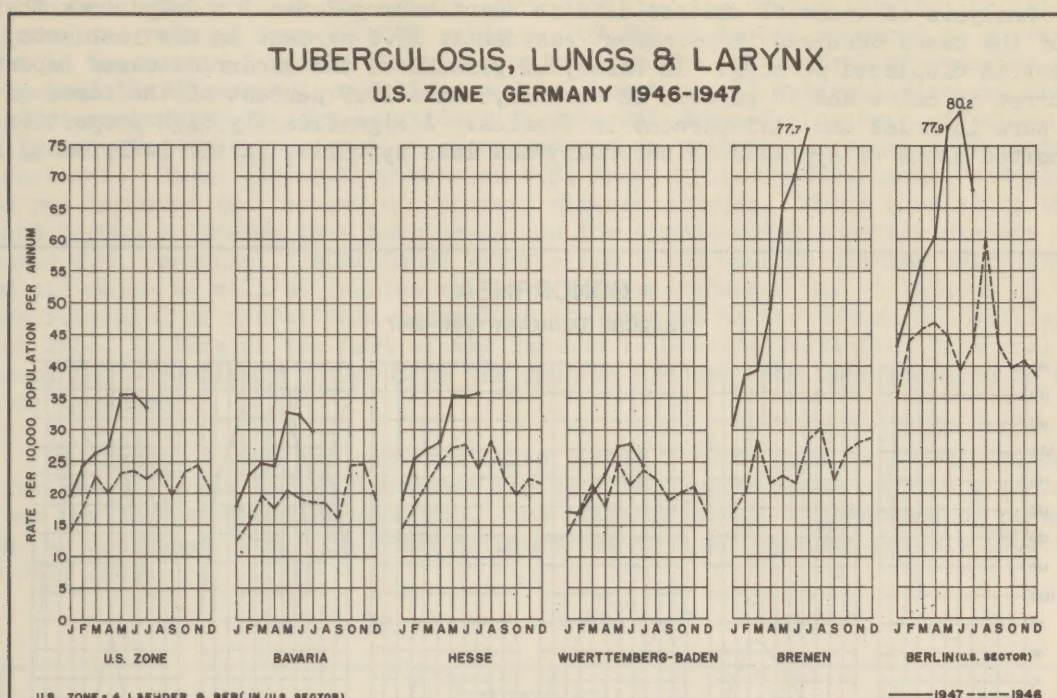


Figure 2

The total of the known active cases of tuberculosis of the lung and larynx which were under medical supervision by dispensaries and hospitals increased from 93,821 in July 1946 to 137,334 in July 1947, of which 38,370 were classified as open infectious cases. The bed capacity of hospitals for the isolation and treatment of tuberculosis patients increased from 17,130 in July 1946 to 22,465 in July 1947. There were in July 1947, 15,905 cases of open infectious tuberculosis for which hospital facilities did not exist. Tuberculosis dispensaries for treatment and supervision of non-hospitalized cases conducted 213,533 fluoroscopic examinations and 14,416 x-rays during the two-month period. Although some of the increase in recorded cases of tuberculosis may be attributed to effective progress in the program for discovering, reporting, and recording of cases, the accumulating data is being closely observed in order to ascertain the extent to which the prevalence of the disease is actually increasing. At the instigation of Military Government, attempts are being made to eliminate factors that may now be adversely influencing the accuracy of reporting of tuberculosis, such as the possibility of some patients being inaccurately recorded as tuberculosis patients in order to permit prescribing the supplemental food ration. Rates increased in June as compared to May in Bremen and Berlin, while they remain essentially unchanged in Lands Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Hesse. In July the rates increased in Bremen, decreased in Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden, and remained essentially unchanged for Hesse. Berlin has revised its reporting system for tuberculosis in order to collect better information on the prevalence of infectious forms of the disease, as they constitute a greater hazard for the population.

In order to utilize existing hospital facilities more advantageously, the German health organization is being encouraged to provide facilities in each Kreis for hospitalizing advanced cases that are particularly infectious, thereby removing them from overcrowded households where their disease is readily spread. The Land tuberculosis hospital facilities are concentrating on hospital care and treatment for the less advanced cases.

The prevalence of venereal diseases among the German population, which increased until August 1946, when the highest rates were recorded, showed only minor changes for June and July as compared to April and May. The rate for gonorrhea in July 1947 was 36 percent under that for July 1946, while syphilis was 12 percent over the July 1946 rate. Bremen reports increases for both gonorrhea and syphilis, with the present rates for gonorrhea and syphilis respectively 5 percent and 93 percent above that of July 1946. A survey to determine the causes for the high rates in Bremen indicated that 60 percent of the patients are not residents of Land Bremen and that 41 percent claimed exposure with U.S. personnel. Many of these are transients who go to Bremen in hope of leaving Germany.

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Analysis of venereal disease data in Wuerttemberg-Baden for July shows that 74.3 percent of the cases occurred in permanent residents, 15.8 percent in new residents, and 9.0 percent in displaced persons. In Hesse, 42 percent of the gonorrhea cases reported in July occurred in males and 58 percent in females, while 28.9 percent of the cases of syphilis were in males and 71.1 percent in females. A significantly high proportion of the newly reported cases of syphilis is secondary and late syphilis, particularly among females.

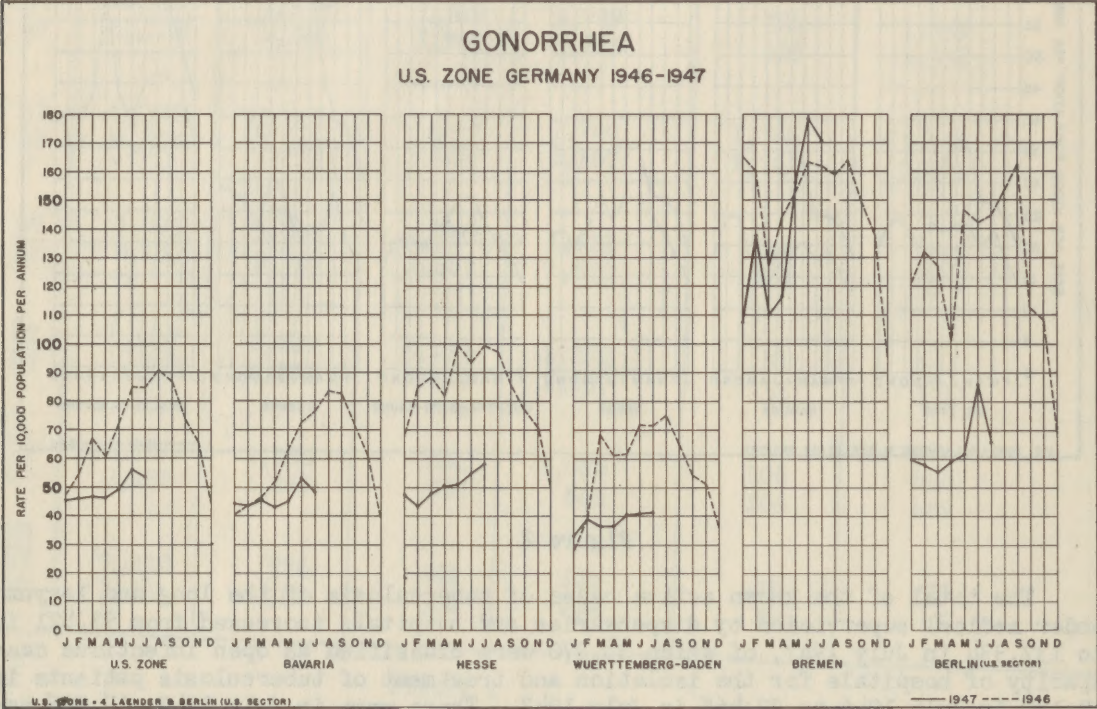


Figure 3

Penicillin was available for the treatment of gonorrhea to all established centers for the treatment of venereal disease in the four Laender and in the U.S. Sector of Berlin. A total of 9,127 cases of gonorrhea in June and 8,640 in July were treated with penicillin, bringing to 168,172 the total number of cases treated with penicillin since the beginning of the program in December 1945.

PENICILLIN TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA IN GERMAN CIVILIANS U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY AND U.S. SECTOR OF BERLIN							
AREA	Number of Patients Treated during June and July 1947						Number of Patients Treated 1 December 45 to 1 August 47
	Males		Females		Total		
	June	July	June	July	June	July	
TOTAL U.S. ZONE	4,120	3,836	5,007	4,804	9,127	8,640	168,172
BAVARIA	1,879	1,844	2,086	2,047	3,965	3,891	70,523
HESSE	664	634	830	893	1,494	1,527	37,393
WUERTT.-BADEN	733	804	823	877	1,556	1,681	35,538
BREMEN	140	143	272	308	412	451	8,720
BERLIN (U.S. SECTOR)	704	411	996	679	1,700	1,090	15,998

Figure 4

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In order to conserve the supply of penicillin, the dosage for the initial treatment of gonorrhea was reduced from 200,000 units to 100,000 units but produced no appreciable reduction in the rates of cure. The vigorous program for the control of venereal disease which required the discovery, reporting, and treatment of all venereal diseases cases, as well as the examination of persons exposed to venereal disease, has been effective in substantially reducing the prevalence of gonorrhea and in bringing more cases of syphilis under treatment. Close cooperation between U.S. Army, Military Government, and civilian agencies has improved the control of venereal disease sources. Teams consisting of Military Police and German policemen have been organized for apprehending venereal disease contacts of infected U.S. personnel. Additional efforts are being made to examine transient individuals and all males as well as females who have been apprehended for violations of the law. Since the returning of operational control of the program to the German authorities in the summer of 1946, failure on the part of the Germans to provide sufficient personnel and other means for effectively prosecuting the program has been the main obstacle to obtaining better progress.

The syphilis rate has remained quite stable for the Zone as a whole since January except for Bremen, where marked increases are reported, while Hesse reports a moderate increase and Berlin a very marked decrease. The ratio of cases of gonorrhea to cases of syphilis has decreased from 3.46 cases of gonorrhea to 1 of syphilis in July 1946 to 1.9 to 1 in July 1947.

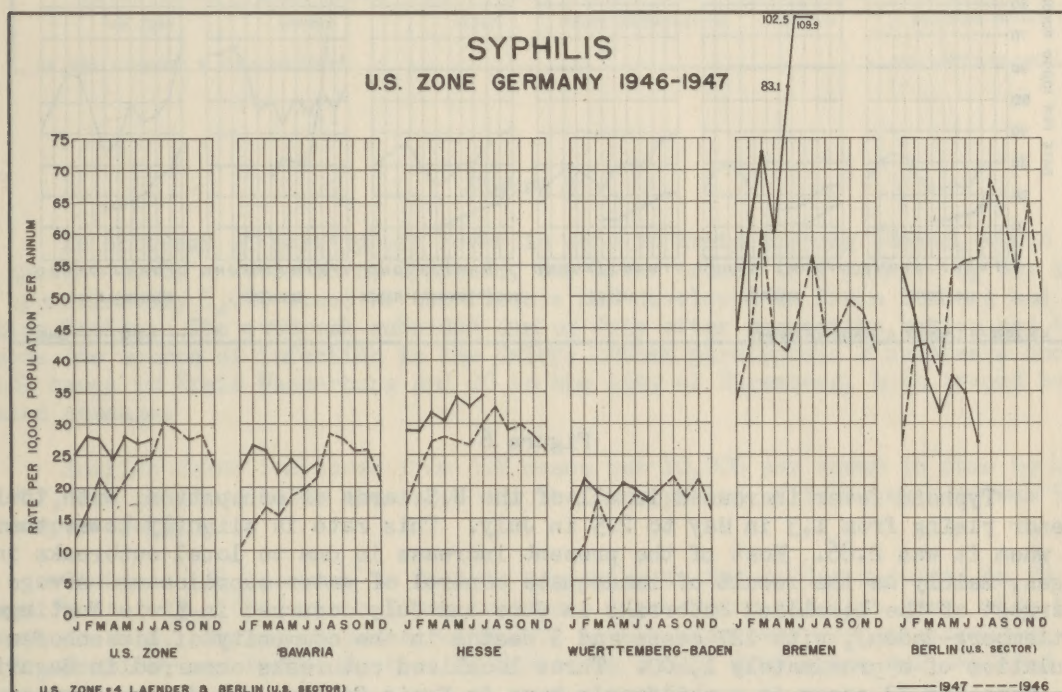


Figure 5

Although penicillin has not been available for treatment of syphilis, common knowledge of its availability for treatment of gonorrhea has encouraged individuals infected with venereal diseases to report for treatment, thereby making possible the discovery of many new cases. The shortage of effective arsenical and bismuth therapeutic agents for treatment, failure to conduct continuous treatment schedules, and lack of laboratory facilities for making early diagnosis in primary cases have been the most important handicaps to the control of syphilis. Efforts are being made to administer the continuous method of treatment in three treatment centers in Hesse.

Diphtheria, which had been undergoing annual cyclic increases, with high prevalence in fall and winter for several years, attained its highest rate in the U.S. Zone, since the beginning of the occupation, in October and November 1945. At that time, stringent controls were instituted, including an extensive diphtheria immunization program, which significantly reduced the number of susceptible children, and restrictive

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measures for cases, carriers, and contact which contributed to the control of diphtheria. After a second seasonal increase in August through October 1946, the prevalence of diphtheria has continued to decline in all of the U.S.-occupied areas, and its rate of incidence was 11.6 in July 1947 as compared to 20.9 in July 1946.

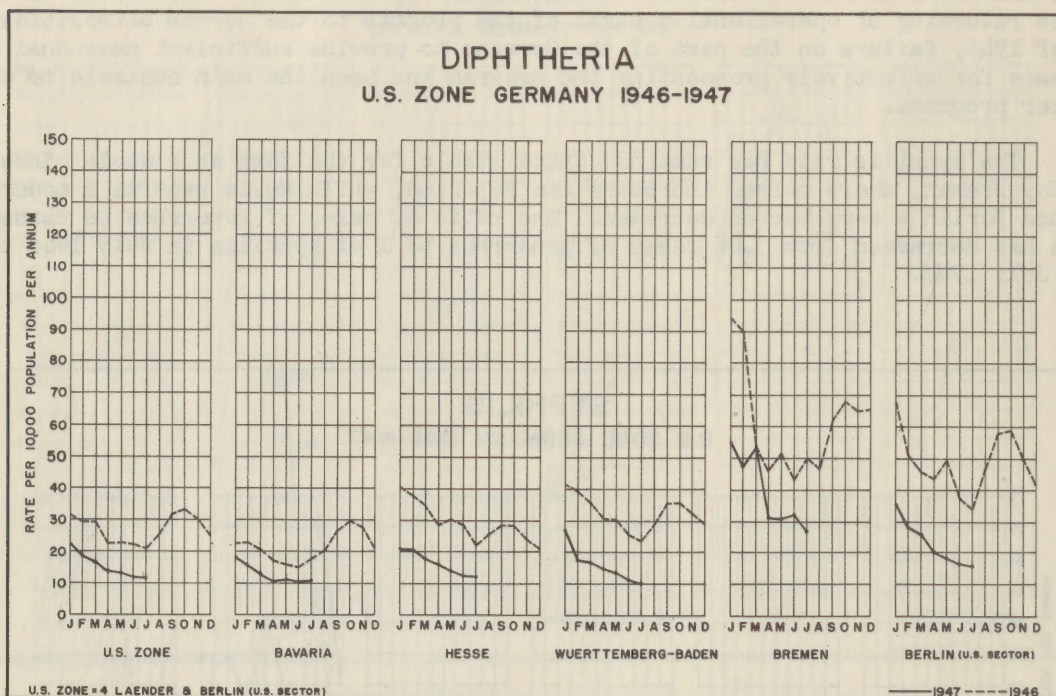


Figure 6

Typhoid fever increased in all of the U.S. area of occupation, with the rate of incidence rising from 1.3 in May to 2.5 in July. This rate is slightly lower than in July 1946, when it was 2.86. Most of the present increase is due to local outbreaks in small villages, mainly as the result of inadequate control of water supplies and sewage disposal. The largest of the localized outbreaks in June and July occurred in Kreis Nurtigen (Wuerttemberg-Baden), with 127 cases and 3 deaths in the community of Linsenhofen out of a population of approximately 1,400. Three localized outbreaks occurred in Bavaria, one of which, totaling 33 cases in a children's home in Kreis Passau, was due to a water supply being contaminated by sewage. Another outbreak of 70 cases occurred in Kreis Wunsiedel, where there was a typhoid epidemic last year. Water from a pond in the community, used when the regular water supply was interrupted by drought, was found to be the source of infection. Reexaminations of the individuals who had had typhoid fever last year in Neu-oetting, Kreis Altoetting, where there was an unusually severe epidemic in November 1946 in which there were 436 cases and 27 deaths in a community of 7,000, revealed 18 persons who remain carriers.

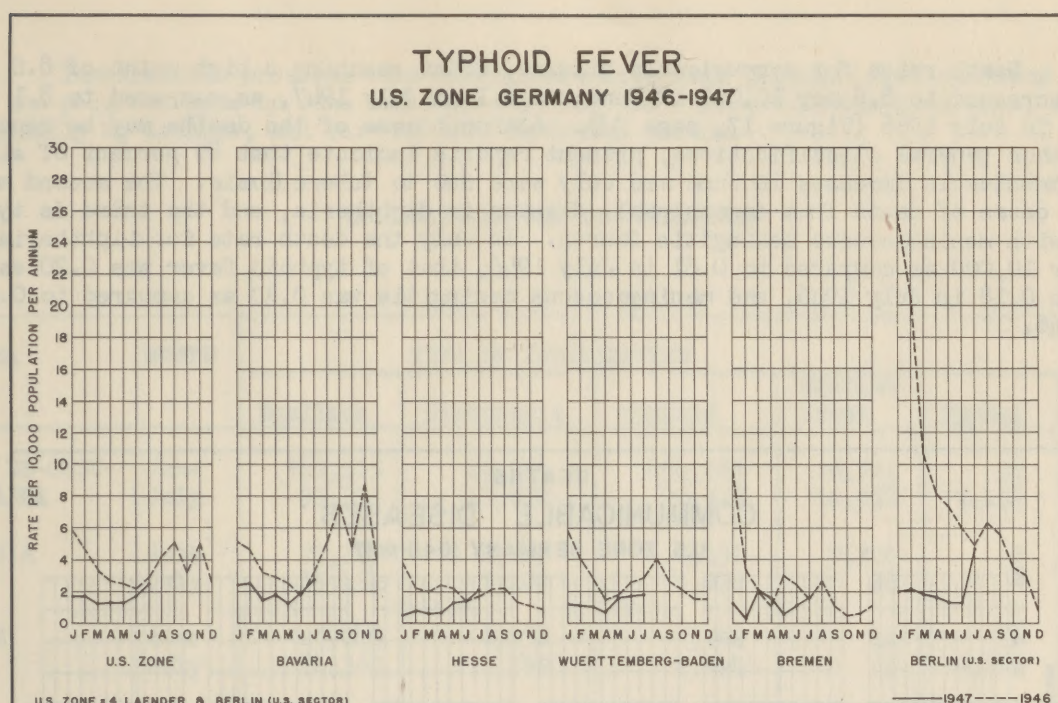


Figure 7

An outbreak of paratyphoid fever in June in Kreis Limburg (Hesse), which was at first thought to be a water-borne epidemic, was later traced to a dairy. By the end of June, approximately 1,000 cases of the disease had developed in Kreis Limburg and three adjoining Kreise. The outbreak subsided during July after corrective action had been taken to remove the source of infection in the dairy. Other paratyphoid B outbreaks occurred, with 181 cases in Kreis Wasserburg and 20 in the city of Nuremberg, both traced to contaminated sausage.

Scarlet fever increased from 3.8 cases per 10,000 per annum in June to 4.4 in July 1947, but remained below the rates for the same period of 1946, when it was 5.23 and 5.90, respectively.

The seasonal increase in malaria beginning in the spring resulted in 78 cases in June and 74 in July. This was a lower incidence than during the last year, when there were 136 cases in July. Aerial dispersal of D.D.T. insecticide over mosquito breeding areas in the U.S., British, and French Sectors of Berlin by a U.S. Army plane was employed as a control measure.

Poliomyelitis began its seasonal increase earlier this year than last, with 22 cases and 3 deaths reported in June and 49 cases and 7 deaths in July 1947 for the four Laender and U.S. Sector of Berlin, as compared to 10 cases and 4 deaths in June 1947 and 28 cases and 4 deaths in July 1946. Infectious hepatitis, with 199 cases in May, 159 in June and 164 in July, is more prevalent than a year ago, when there were only 36 cases reported in July. Meningococcus meningitis, with 38 cases and 17 deaths in June and 48 cases and 15 deaths in July, is somewhat more prevalent than a year ago, when there were 31 cases and 9 deaths in July. The incidence of scabies has decreased and is lower than a year ago. One case of louse-borne typhus fever was reported in June in Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern (Bavaria). Smallpox has not been reported in the U.S.-occupied area since the localized outbreak in Wiesbaden (Hesse) which terminated in March.

Cases of respiratory disease reported as influenza but not confirmed by laboratory tests decreased from 1,077 in May to 421 in July. The rate for whooping cough of 9.3 in June and 9.5 in July increased slightly over the rates for April and May, but were less than 50 percent of the rates for June and July 1946. Rates for measles, with 23.1 in June and 16.4 in July, were slightly higher than in April and May 1947, and were considerably higher than last year, when they were 4.4 in June and 6.1 in July.

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Death rates for communicable disease, after reaching a high point of 8.0 in March 1947, decreased to 6.8 per 10,000 in June and 6.1 in July 1947, as compared to 8.1 in June and 6.6 in July 1946 (Figure 17, page 18). Although some of the deaths may be reported under other general classifications, present reports indicate that 89 percent of all deaths from communicable diseases in June and July were due to tuberculosis. The second most important cause of death from communicable disease is diphtheria, and the third is typhoid fever, with meningococcus meningitis fourth. In July the death rate for diphtheria was 0.30 per 10,000 as compared to 0.61 in July 1946, that of typhoid fever was 0.20 as compared to 0.18 in July 1946, and meningococcus meningitis was 0.10 as compared to 0.07 in July 1946.

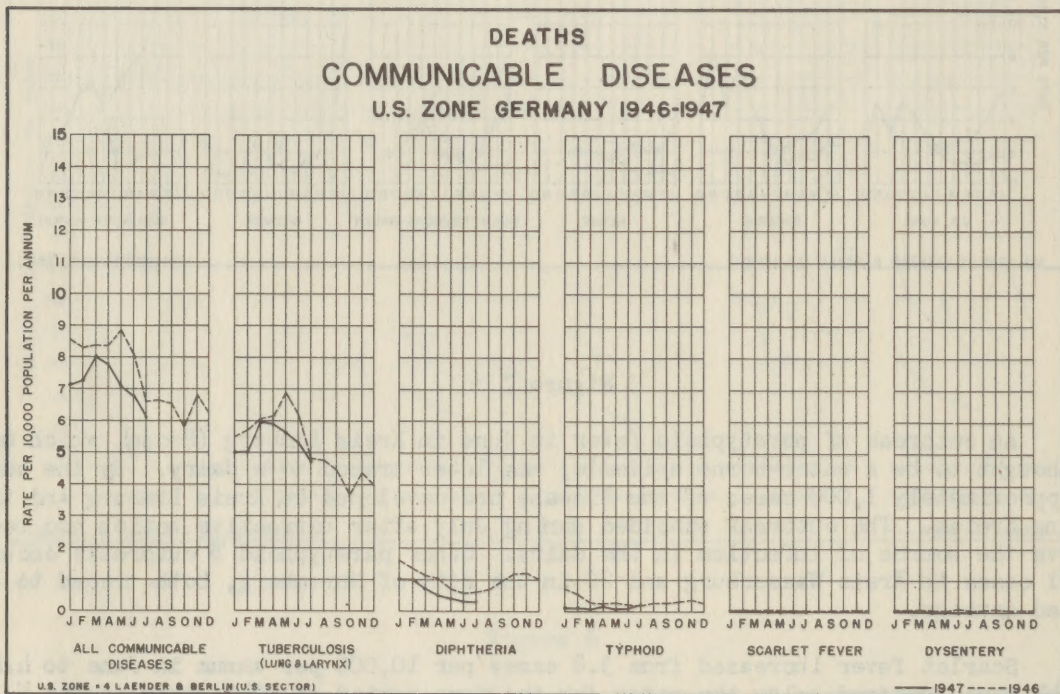


Figure 8

Surveys of the water supplies of Wiesbaden, Bremen, and Bremerhaven were made in June to determine the extent of water shortages and the adequacy of work in progress to correct the shortages. The survey at Wiesbaden showed that an increase of approximately 30 percent of present capacity is needed to meet present demands. Work is nearing completion on the reconversion of an industrial supply started in June 1947. It is estimated that part of the new installation will be in operation in August, increasing the present water output by approximately 10 percent. It is estimated that Bremen has a demand for approximately 20 percent more water than is available. Construction is under way on plant expansion that will furnish about 15 percent more water within the next 12 months, but no increase can be expected until November 1947. Bremerhaven, with badly deteriorated wells, which in some cases are producing only 4 percent of the average normal output, is in urgent need of extensive expansion of its water supply system. Approximately 70 percent of all water supplies in Bavaria are inadequate, with critical shortages existing in the smaller communities. Similar serious water supply shortages also exist in Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, all of which have been aggravated by the prolonged summer drought.

Programs for public enlightenment on health matters as a means of obtaining social and governmental support in developing public health programs were in progress throughout the U.S. Zone. The German Public Health leaders have been encouraged by Military Government to enlist the aid of labor, the clergy, the press, authorities on education, and voluntary health and social agencies in solving the many difficult health problems that now face the German population.

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Immunization programs were continued during this period. The following tabulation gives the progress made in June and July 1947 for the entire U.S.-occupied area, as well as individually by Laender, and for the U.S. Sector of Berlin.

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNIZATIONS

AREA	MONTH	TYPE OF IMMUNIZATION					
		Smallpox	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever	Typhus	Total 5 Types
TOTAL US-OCCUPIED AREA	June	140,315	29,563	454,682	26,921	16	651,497
	July	35,213	13,072	70,318	10,338	9,156	138,097
BAVARIA	June	77,373	9,923	2,431	9,206	2	98,935
	July	15,454	2,107	1,771	18	-	19,350
HESSE	June	27,048	1,956	2,900	44	14	31,962
	July	14,363	599	2,694	2	9,156	28,814
WUERTT.-BADEN	June	33,180	17,684	537	17,671	-	69,072
	July	5,396	10,337	289	10,318	-	26,340
BREMEN	June	-	-	-	-	-	-
	July	-	29	-	-	-	29
BERLIN (US SECTOR)	June	2,714	-	448,814	-	-	451,528
CUMULATIVE FROM BEGINNING OF OCCUPATION TO 1 AUGUST 1947		1,426,220	2,357,193	3,822,426	985,323	94,649	8,685,811

Figure 9

The birth rate has exceeded the death rate in the Zone throughout the past year. The death rate of 15.4 per 1,000 per annum approached the birth rate of 17.8 for the first quarter of 1947 but decreased significantly to 12.0 during the second quarter, a rate below that reached during any quarter in 1946. The birth rate decreased only slightly to 17.4. The U.S. Sector of Berlin is the only area in which deaths have consistently exceeded births. The following tabulation gives birth, death, and infant mortality rates for the past five calendar quarters for each of the four Laender and the U.S. Sector of Berlin, as well as the total for the entire U.S.-occupied area.

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BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

	CAL. YEAR QUARTER	US OCCUP. AREA	BAVARIA	HESSE	WUERTT.- BADEN	BREMEN	U.S. SECTOR BERLIN
Birth Rate <u>a/</u>	2d 46	c/ 17.9	30.7	15.1	17.2	d/	5.8
	3d 46	c/ 18.1	20.6	16.0	16.4	d/	9.7
	4th 46	17.0	19.1	15.6	15.8	14.3	10.2
	1st 47	17.8	19.8	17.4	15.7	16.3	10.7
	2d 47	17.4	18.8	17.1	16.6	16.7	10.3
Death Rate <u>a/</u>	2d 46	c/ 14.9	13.5	14.7	16.2	d/	24.0
	3d 46	c/ 12.7	13.6	10.7	11.9	d/	16.6
	4th 46	14.1	14.8	12.6	12.5	11.7	19.9
	1st 47	15.4	15.3	14.5	13.0	15.6	28.5
	2nd 47	12.0	11.4	10.7	13.4	10.5	19.4
Infant Mortality Rate <u>b/</u>	2d 46	c/ 101.6	108.7	78.9	97.7	d/	135.4
	3d 46	c/ 92.9	102.8	67.0	95.0	d/	70.9
	4th 46	92.2	103.0	74.9	79.7	90.7	87.4
	1st 47	98.1	104.8	82.9	91.6	105.1	116.2
	2d 47	85.0	88.3	68.1	91.1	72.4	117.8

- a/ Birth and death rates expressed as per 1,000 population per annum.
b/ Infant mortality rates expressed as deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.
c/ Bremen not included.
d/ Data not available.

Figure 10

Infant mortality rates, which increased to 98.1 per 1,000 live births per annum during the first quarter of 1947, decreased to 85.0 during the second quarter, a rate well below the rate of 101.6 for the second quarter of 1946. The decrease was greatest in Bremen, Bavaria, and Hesse and slight in Wuerttemberg-Baden, whereas the rate increased in Berlin.

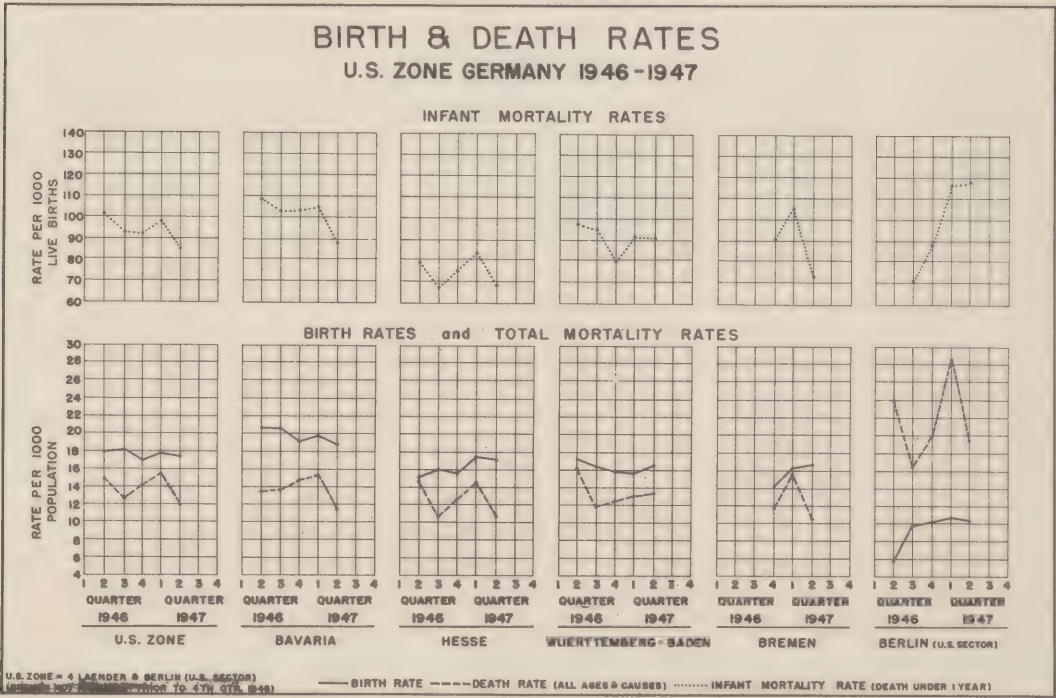


Figure 11

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Nutrition

The average body weights of urban German adults, which had been relatively stable during the first 5 months of 1947 at a level well below the minimum weight considered necessary for health, decreased during June and July. Average weights as recorded by the Street Weighing Program in July were lower than the average weights recorded in May for all age and sex groups of adults (Figure 18, page 19).

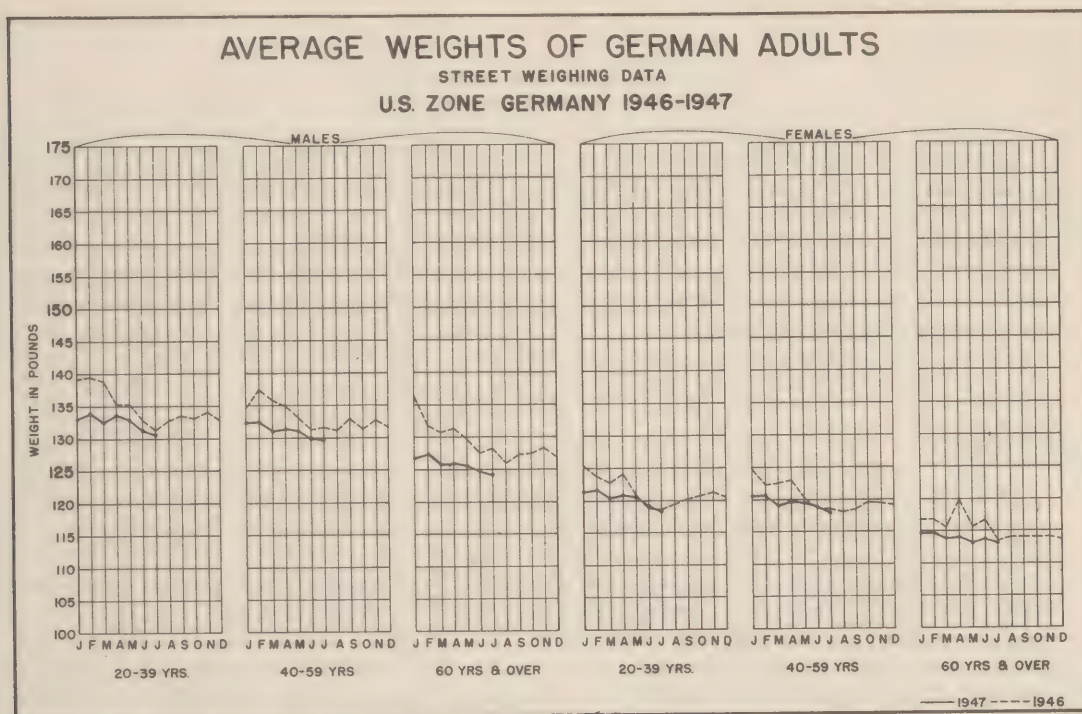


Figure 12

As compared to average weights for the same groups in July 1946, when average weights for most age and sex groups were at their lowest point for that calendar year, all show losses varying from 0.3 pound in young and elderly women to 4.6 pounds in men over 60 years. This downward trend in average body weights is undoubtedly a reflection of the reduced food consumption during the period since March 1947, in which the basic 1,550-calorie ration has not been supplied in full in most urban areas. Data on body weights obtained by German nutrition teams surveying eight cities in Hesse, eight cities in Wuerttemberg-Baden, and six cities in Bavaria during this period support the street weighing data.

School weighings of 791,291 school children in Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden in June revealed no appreciable change in average weights in Wuerttemberg-Baden, while in Hesse gains in a few ages were overshadowed by losses in other ages. During July, when a total of 805,588 children were weighed in these two Laender, averages indicated that there still was no appreciable change (Figure 19, page 20). Failure of school children to gain weight in response to the extensive school feeding program that was inaugurated in early April is probably due to diminished consumption at home during this period in which the basic official ration has not been honored in full.

Clinical data obtained by German nutrition survey teams indicate that there has been no significant change in the incidence of signs of vitamin deficiencies, which remain relatively low except for an increase in the incidence of rickets in children under 5 years of age. In July, 13.4 percent of the children examined were classified as rachitic as compared to 8.6 percent in June and 7.4 percent in May. The incidence of nutritional edema averaged 1.0 percent in both June and July as compared to 0.8 percent in May and 1.4 percent in April.

JUNE - JULY 1947

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

The further nutritional deterioration, as reflected by the decrease in average body weights of urban adults and the failure of school children to gain weight in spite of the extensive school feeding program, indicates a decrease in the total amount of food available. It may be concluded that the majority of the population has been unable to supplement the deficient official ration with sufficient off-the-ration food to provide a minimum calorie consumption level. The prompt restoration of ration issues to meet in full the basic 1,550-calorie ration, the authorization of various supplements, and the increased availability of off-the-ration food as a result of the coming harvest season, offer the only hope of preventing further deterioration of the nutritional status of the population.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Nursing

Leaders among the German nurses are manifesting more interest and are more eager to avail themselves of various opportunities that are being presented for improving the standards of nurses' training. The opportunity for a small number of nurses to obtain a six-month period of post-graduate training in Swiss hospitals at the invitation of the Swiss Red Cross and the possibility of post-graduate training in hospitals in the United States have been enthusiastically received. These opportunities, as well as information concerning nursing in other countries that has been made available to German nurses through the assistance of Military Government, have stimulated thinking and discussion concerning steps to be taken to improve the training given in German schools of nursing.

Hospitalization

Little progress was made during this period in the expansion of hospital bed capacity. The release of the facilities formerly occupied by the 386th Station Hospital at Kassel (Hesse), will provide approximately 800 additional beds for this area and is a definite improvement. The International Refugee Organization has initiated a program to consolidate hospital facilities under their control for the care of displaced persons which promises to release gradually some additional facilities. There is little prospect of any significant increase in hospital capacity from major repairs of unused buildings or new construction, as materials and labor for such projects are not available. With a total of 185,238 hospital beds available as of 31 July 1947, there was a ratio of 10 beds per 1,000 of population. This is approximately the same ratio as has been maintained for the past year; increases in hospital beds are thus barely keeping pace with the increase in population. The following tabulation shows for the U.S. Zone, and separately for each of the four Laender and the U.S. Sector of Berlin, the total numbers of available German hospital beds and the percentage of occupancy as of the last day of the months indicated.

STATUS OF CIVILIAN HOSPITAL BEDS
(As of Last Day of Month)

AREA	BEDS AVAILABLE			PERCENT OF BEDS OCCUPIED		
	JAN 47	JUNE 47	JULY 47	JAN 47	JUNE 47	JULY 47
TOTAL US ZONE	180,772	185,843	185,238	88.7	85.9	86.5
BAVARIA	86,009	86,151	86,192	89.3	86.6	86.7
HESSE	40,946	43,326	42,940	87.0	85.5	87.4
WUERTT.-BADEN	34,009	35,502	35,399	89.3	87.0	87.6
BREMEN	6,452	6,748	6,720	88.6	82.9	83.4
BERLIN (US SECT.)	13,356	14,116	13,987	88.6	81.6	80.6

Figure 13

JUNE - JULY 1947

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

It will be noted that in all areas the average occupancy of hospital beds was above 80 percent and that the average for the U.S. Zone, including the U.S. Sector of Berlin, was 86.5 percent as of 31 July 1947. This is an unduly high occupancy for a season of the year when the needs for hospital care should be at a minimum, and is an indication of the serious shortage of hospital beds. Elimination of emergency or expansion-type hospital beds from the bed census during the summer months may account for the small increase as compared to the number of beds which were available during the past winter. Such emergency beds could provide some additional capacity above that now reported.

Narcotics Control

During a conference with the Directors of the German Opium Offices for the four Laender of the U.S. Zone in July two reports were reviewed: the report of narcotic production, consumption, and stocks on hand for the calendar year 1946 for the U.S. Zone previously furnished by Military Government to the Permanent Central Opium Board (affiliated with the U.N.), and the report from the Allied Control Authority of the estimated requirements of narcotics for Germany for the calendar year 1948. The German officials agreed with the reports as prepared. During this conference, data for two additional reports were discussed concerning both traffic in narcotics and addiction to narcotics. These reports were requested by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations. Necessary data were obtained on the U.S. Zone which were to be incorporated into the report covering all of Germany.

Narcotic enforcement officials, including police, have been urged to take adequate steps to prevent the smuggling of narcotics across German borders. An increase in the number of violations of the narcotic laws reported during this period was believed to be the result of increased activity on the part of narcotics inspectors and police agencies, rather than an actual increase in illicit operations.

Action was taken to alleviate some of the more critical shortages of narcotic drugs in the City of Berlin by the allocation of supplies available in the U.S. Zone.

Medical Supplies

During this period the reserve emergency hospital equipment allocated from surplus Army stocks in January 1946, and held in storage since that date in each of the three southern Laender to provide emergency expansion of existing hospital facilities in the event of catastrophe or epidemic, was released from Military Government control to the German Laender authorities. These stocks contain sufficient equipment to expand existing hospital bed capacity by 40,000 beds in Bavaria, 18,200 in Wuerttemberg-Baden, and 27,300 in Hesse, but will provide only the barest minimum of emergency care in the event of extreme need and cannot be utilized to increase hospital bed capacity needed for ordinary hospitalization.

While programs for the importation of raw materials and, in a few instances, finished pharmaceuticals which have been under development during this period will eventually relieve some critical shortages of essential items, the over-all medical supply situation has shown little improvement. Anthelmintics, iodine and bismuth salts, agar agar, and other bacteriological nutrient materials are among the more important shortages. Sufficient stocks of penicillin were available for the operation of the venereal disease treatment program.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Veterinary Administration and Personnel

No significant changes in official veterinary personnel in the U.S. Zone were reported during this period. Many official offices are supervised by retired civil servants and practitioners carrying on as deputies. Qualified refugee veterinarians are being utilized to fill official positions that have remained vacant for some time. Bavaria reports that 80 percent of 319 registered refugee veterinarians have been reestablished in their profession.

JUNE - JULY 1947

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Food Hygiene

Decrees have been published in the three southern Laender strengthening control measures to regulate the processing of meat products. Additional publicity is being presented to the German population on the importance of boiling milk before consumption. Training courses of six weeks duration for meat and trichina inspectors have been carried on in the larger slaughterhouses of all four Laender.

Education

The positions of President and Professor of Veterinary Surgery of the Veterinary Institute of the College of Agriculture at Hohenheim (Wuerttemberg-Baden,) have been filled by qualified personnel. Extension and instructional courses for veterinarians have been carried on extensively throughout the U.S. Zone during this period. Such subjects as current veterinary problems, breeding and sterility problems, cattle reduction, tuberculosis and brucellosis control, research and production of foot and mouth vaccine, canine distemper serum, and swine erysipelas vaccine (Lorenz) were presented and discussed. All farrier schools in the U.S. Zone are regularly carrying on instructional courses. New farrier schools have been established in each Land.

Animal Disease Control

The incidence of animal diseases in the U.S. Zone continued to be at a low point during this period. Figure 20, page 21, gives the reported incidence and distribution of reportable animal diseases in the U.S. Zone for June and July 1947. During June, swine erysipelas continued to increase, reaching a peak at the end of June and remaining constant during the month of July. There were about half the number of infected farms reported this season as compared to one year ago. There is a shortage of anti-erysipelas serum throughout Germany because of the insufficient number of horses available for the production of this product. A new vaccine (Lorenz) for combatting swine erysipelas is now being produced experimentally in Germany. Recent reports indicate that it is effective for immunization and therapeutic use. Fowl pest has decreased during this period from a peak reached in April and May. Vaccination of susceptible and exposed flocks of chickens in the infected areas has been effective in controlling this disease. Equine scabies continued to decrease and has reached the lowest point recorded since the war. The seasonal appearance of Borna's disease in horses was confined almost entirely to the southern part of the Zone. The incidence has remained low. Steps have been taken in all Laender to develop a program for the control of bovine tuberculosis. The systematic program for the eradication of equine glanders and dourine continues throughout Germany. One human death from glanders was reported from Bavaria in June.

An increase in the number of carcasses delivered to rendering plants was reported, resulting in an increase in leather, fat, meat meal, and fertilizer from this source.

JUNE - JULY 1947

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT (BY LAND)
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY (INCLUDING BERLIN SECTOR)
FOR MONTH OF JUNE 1947
(4 Weeks)

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

L A N D	POPULATION a/	Reported Number of New Cases and Deaths From Communicable Disease												c: Cases												d: Deaths											
		Cases & Deaths	Typhus Fever	Smallpox	Anthrax	Relapsing Fever	Cholera	Plague	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Polio-myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infantile	Scabies	Necephalitis	Rabies	Malaria	Influenza	Measles							
TOTAL US ZONE	18,405,000	c	1	-	-	-	-	-	1683	539	5047	815	1314	38	22	7953	3796	241	653	135	27	4	159	11567	7	-	78	690	3268								
		d	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	2	751	133	5	17	3	-	3	8	1	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1								
Bavaria	9,124,000	c	1	-	-	-	-	-	725	233	2268	287	777	19	10	3726	1555	135	274	30	16	2	114	9107	5	-	34	656	2651								
		d	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	282	53	2	10	-	-	3	6	1	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1								
Hesse	4,121,000	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	125	1116	214	307	8	7	1744	1036	43	324	9	2	1	34	1285	1	-	17	-	434								
		d	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	133	29	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Wuerttemberg-		c	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	117	786	191	208	6	3	1151	551	49	45	15	8	1	2	984	-	-	10	-	180								
Baden	3,678,000	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	130	29	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Bremen	492,000	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	13	266	25	22	3	-	676	388	4	8	26	-	-	9	191	-	-	-	34	3								
Berlin		d	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
(US Sector)	990,000	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	51	611	98	b/	2	2	656	266	10	2	55	1	-	-	b/	1	-	17	b/	b/								
		d	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	205	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Case Rates Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum																																					
TOTAL US ZONE	18,405,000		0.0	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	3.8	35.6	5.8	9.3	0.3	0.2	56.1	26.8	1.7	4.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	81.7	0.0	-	0.6	4.9	23.1								
Bavaria	9,124,000		0.0	-	-	-	-	-	10.3	3.3	32.3	4.1	11.1	0.3	0.1	53.1	22.2	1.9	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.6	129.8	0.1	-	0.5	9.3	37.8								
Hesse	4,121,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	3.2	35.2	6.8	9.7	0.3	0.2	55.0	32.7	1.4	10.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	40.5	0.0	-	0.5	-	13.7								
Wuerttemberg-			-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	4.1	27.8	6.8	7.4	0.2	0.1	40.7	19.5	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	34.8	-	-	0.4	-	6.4								
Baden	3,678,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	32.2	3.4	70.3	6.6	5.8	0.8	-	178.6	102.5	1.1	2.1	6.9	-	-	2.4	50.5	-	-	-	9.0	0.8								
Bremen	492,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	16.5	6.7	80.2	12.9	b/	0.3	0.3	86.1	34.9	1.3	0.3	7.2	0.1	-	-	b/	0.1	-	2.2	b/	b/								
Berlin	990,000		-	-	-	-	-	-																													
(US Sector)			-	-	-	-	-	-																													

Case Rates Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum

TOTAL US ZONE	18,405,000	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	3.8	35.6	5.8	9.3	0.3	0.2	56.1	26.8	1.7	4.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	81.7	0.0	-	0.6	4.9	23.1
Bavaria	9,124,000	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.3	3.3	32.3	4.1	11.1	0.3	0.1	53.1	22.2	1.9	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.6	129.8	0.1	-	0.5	9.3	37.8
Hesse	4,121,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	3.9	35.2	6.8	9.7	0.3	0.2	55.0	32.7	1.4	10.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	40.5	0.0	-	0.5	-	13.7
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,678,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	4.1	27.8	6.8	7.4	0.2	0.1	40.7	19.5	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	34.8	-	-	0.4	-	6.4
Bremen	492,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.2	3.4	70.3	6.6	5.8	0.8	-	178.6	102.5	1.1	2.1	6.9	-	-	2.4	50.5	-	-	-	9.0	0.8
Berlin (US Sector)	990,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.5	6.7	80.2	12.9	b/	0.3	0.3	86.1	34.9	1.3	0.3	7.2	0.1	-	-	b/	0.1	-	2.2	b/	b/

a/ Official population estimate established by Civil Administration Division, OMUS, as of 1 April 1947.
b/ Indicates no data submitted. - Indicates no cases reported. 0.0 Indicates rates between 0 and 0.05.

Figure 114

JUNE - JULY 1947

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT (BY LAND)
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY (INCLUDING BERLIN SECTOR)
FOR MONTH OF JULY 1947
(4 Weeks)

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

JUNE - JULY 1947

L A N D	POPULATION a/	Reported Number of NEW CASES and DEATHS From COMMUNICABLE DISEASE														c: Cases					d: Deaths											
		CASES	DEATHS	Smallpox	Anthrax	Relapsing Fever	Cholera	Plague	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Jaundice	Scabies	Encephalitis	Rabies	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	
TOTAL US ZONE	18,514,000	c	d	-	-	-	-	-	1657	632	4762	802	1350	40	49	7602	3911	351	548	190	11	3	164	10026	3	-	74	421	2335			
Bavaria	9,149,000	c	d	-	-	-	-	-	761	319	2104	344	760	22	18	3412	1668	190	160	80	7	1	126	8038	1	-	24	376	1819			
Hesse	4,160,000	c	d	-	-	-	-	-	386	164	1142	185	303	7	19	1861	1103	68	315	22	2	1	33	935	-	-	24	-	422			
Wuerttemberg- Baden	3,708,000	c	d	-	-	-	-	-	286	110	697	165	265	9	12	1171	512	52	53	12	-	1	3	852	1	-	5	-	94			
Bremen	497,000	c	d	-	-	-	-	-	103	17	297	26	22	1	-	651	420	6	12	22	-	-	2	201	-	-	2	45	-			
Berlin		c	d	-	-	-	-	-	121	22	522	82	b/	b/	1	-	507	208	35	8	54	2	-	-	b/	1	19	b/	-	-		
(US Sector)	1,000,000	c	d	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	167	7	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Case Rates Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum																																
TOTAL US ZONE	18,514,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.6	4.4	33.4	5.6	9.5	0.3	0.3	53.4	27.5	2.5	3.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	70.4	0.0	-	0.5	3.0	16.4			
Bavaria	9,149,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	4.5	29.9	4.9	10.8	0.3	0.3	48.5	23.7	2.7	2.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	114.2	0.0	-	0.3	5.3	25.8			
Hesse	4,160,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	5.1	35.7	5.8	9.5	0.2	0.6	58.2	34.5	2.1	9.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.0	29.2	-	-	0.8	-	13.2			
Wuerttemberg- Baden	3,708,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	3.9	24.4	5.8	9.3	0.3	0.4	41.1	18.0	1.8	1.9	0.4	-	0.0	0.1	29.9	0.0	-	0.2	-	3.3			
Bremen	497,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.9	4.4	77.7	6.8	5.8	0.3	-	170.3	109.9	1.6	3.1	5.8	-	-	0.5	52.6	-	-	0.5	11.8	-	-	-	
Berlin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.7	2.9	67.9	10.7	b/	0.1	-	65.9	27.0	4.6	1.0	7.0	0.3	-	-	-	b/	0.1	-	2.5	b/	b/	-	
(US Sector)	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.7	2.9	67.9	10.7	b/	0.1	-	65.9	27.0	4.6	1.0	7.0	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Official population estimate established by Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, as of 1 July 1947.
b/ Indicates no data submitted.

- Indicates no cases reported.

0.0 Indicates rates between 0 and 0.05.

Figure 15

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RATES
U.S. OCCUPIED AREA OF GERMANY
FOR PERIOD JUNE 1946 THROUGH JULY 1947
Expressed as Cases per 10,000 Persons Annually

P E R I O D	Typhus Fever	Smellpox	Anthrax	Relapsing Fever	Cholera	Plague	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Polio-myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Rabies	Malaria	Influenza	Measles
June 1946	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	22.3	5.2	23.6	3.7	20.2	0.3	0.1	84.8	24.1	2.2	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	118.3	0.0	-	0.9	0.7	4.4
July 1946	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	20.9	5.9	22.2	4.1	23.2	0.3	0.2	84.6	24.5	2.9	1.4	1.2	2.9	0.0	0.3	108.6	0.1	-	1.1	0.5	6.0
August 1946	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	25.3	5.9	23.9	4.0	25.1	0.2	0.7	90.6	30.2	4.2	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	93.7	0.1	-	0.8	0.8	5.0
September 1946	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	31.6	7.8	19.7	3.3	19.4	0.2	1.0	86.7	29.2	5.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	108.1	0.0	-	0.5	0.9	6.0
October 1946	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	33.1	6.3	23.4	3.4	17.3	0.2	0.6	73.6	27.3	3.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	103.7	0.1	-	0.3	1.0	9.3
November 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0	6.2	24.4	3.4	16.0	0.2	0.3	65.9	28.2	5.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	-	0.7	120.2	0.1	-	0.1	1.2	26.2
December 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.9	5.4	20.3	3.6	13.1	0.2	0.2	44.4	23.2	2.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	105.6	0.0	-	0.1	1.3	35.4
January 1947	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	22.6	4.8	19.6	2.9	12.2	0.5	0.1	45.3	25.2	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	109.0	0.0	-	0.1	2.0	37.5
February 1947	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	18.6	4.4	24.2	3.3	10.1	0.4	0.1	46.1	28.1	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	106.5	0.0	-	0.1	4.0	21.7
March 1947	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	16.5	3.9	26.4	4.9	6.5	0.4	0.1	46.6	27.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	101.1	0.1	-	0.1	2.9	14.6
April 1947	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	13.9	3.9	27.5	5.5	7.3	0.3	0.1	46.3	24.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	95.0	0.0	-	0.1	3.7	14.3
May 1947	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	13.3	3.8	35.6	6.4	8.5	0.3	0.0	49.4	28.0	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	107.4	0.1	-	0.3	6.1	19.0
June 1947	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	3.8	35.6	5.8	9.3	0.3	0.2	56.1	26.8	1.7	4.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	81.7	0.0	-	0.6	4.9	23.1
Week Endings:																											
7 June 1947	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	12.3	3.3	32.4	5.9	7.4	0.3	0.1	49.5	25.2	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.1	90.7	0.1	-	0.5	6.2	23.4
14 June 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.6	4.1	36.2	5.4	8.7	0.3	0.1	56.2	27.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	80.4	0.1	-	0.5	4.5	24.6
21 June 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	3.6	34.7	5.8	10.1	0.5	0.2	59.8	25.1	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.1	80.2	-	-	0.7	4.4	18.8
28 June 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.4	4.1	39.3	5.9	11.0	0.1	0.2	59.2	29.7	2.5	14.6	1.4	0.2	-	1.0	75.5	-	-	0.5	4.3	25.5
July 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.6	4.4	33.4	5.6	9.5	0.3	0.3	53.4	27.5	2.5	3.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	70.4	0.0	-	0.5	3.0	16.4
Week Ending:																											
5 July 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	3.8	33.6	6.9	10.6	0.3	0.3	49.2	24.8	2.1	6.8	1.0	-	-	1.0	82.3	0.0	-	0.4	3.8	19.6
12 July 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	4.6	34.9	5.4	7.6	0.1	0.3	52.1	25.1	2.4	3.0	1.7	0.1	-	1.1	70.4	-	-	0.6	2.8	16.0
19 July 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.6	4.9	31.1	5.3	9.4	0.3	0.3	56.9	27.3	2.6	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	57.8	0.0	-	0.7	3.1	15.0
26 July 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	4.4	34.2	4.8	10.3	0.4	0.6	55.4	32.7	2.9	2.8	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	71.0	0.0	-	0.3	2.1	15.0

0.0 Indicates rates between 0 and 0.05. - Indicates no cases reported.

JUNE - JULY 1947

DEATH RATES FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR PERIOD JUNE 1946 THROUGH JULY 1947
U. S. OCCUPIED AREA OF GERMANY

Expressed as Deaths per 10,000 Population per Annum

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

AREA AND PERIOD	Typhus Fever	Smallpox	Anthrax	Relapsing Fever	Cholera	Plague	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc Lung & Larynx	Tbc Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Rabies	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	TOTAL ALL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
June 1946	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.0	6.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	8.1
July 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.0	4.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.6
August 1946	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	4.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.6
September 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.0	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.6
October 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.0	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	5.8
November 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.1	4.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.8
December 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.1	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	6.3
January 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.0	5.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1	7.2
February 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.1	5.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.1	7.5
March 1947	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.0	6.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	8.0
April 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.0	5.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	7.8
May 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.0	5.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	7.1
June 1947	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.0	5.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	6.8
BAVARIA	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	5.4
HESSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	4.2	0.9	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6
WUERTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	4.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2
BREMEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.3	0.3	2.9	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5
BERLIN (US SECTOR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	26.9	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.2
July 1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.0	4.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	6.1
BAVARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.0	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	4.6
HESSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	4.6	0.7	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8
WUERTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	4.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	5.3
BREMEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2
BERLIN (US SECTOR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	21.7	0.9	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.9	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	24.6

0.0 Indicates rates between 0 and 0.05.

- Indicates no deaths reported.

Figure 17

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

a/ Weights for June 1947 computed on basis of 144,065 adults were obtained by German personnel.

152.554

a/ Weights for June 1947 computed on basis of 144,065 adults were obtained by German personnel.

JUNE - JULY 1947

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

JUNE - JULY 1947

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

INCIDENCE OF REPORTABLE ANIMAL DISEASES U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY (INCLUDING BERLIN SECTOR) FOR JUNE AND JULY 1947 ^{a/}

DISEASE	TOTAL U.S. ZONE		Land Bavaria		Land Hesse		Land Wurttb.- Baden		Land Bremen		Berlin (US Sect.)	
	June	July	June	July	June	July	June	July	June	July	June	July
Anthrax	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Blackleg	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Coital Vesicular Exanthema	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contagious Abortion of Bovine	6	7	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dourine of Equine	9	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalomyelitis of Equine (& Borna)	29	19	9	4	1	-	19	15	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas of Swine	950	1069	545	638	253	316	152	114	-	-	-	1
Foot and Mouth Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fowl Cholera	8	2	5	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Fowl Pest	171	175	169	145	-	-	2	30	-	-	-	-
Glanders	4	6	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infectious Anemia of Equine	35	22	14	10	9	3	12	9	-	-	-	-
Malignant Edema of Bovine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pox of Ovine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies of Bovine	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies of Equine	48	14	36	10	5	2	7	2	-	-	-	-
Scabies of Ovine	9	10	3	6	3	1	3	3	-	-	-	-
Swine Fever	1	7	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas Tick Fever	33	5	-	-	33	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichomoniasis	2	6	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of Bovine (Open)	18	11	-	-	-	3	18	6	-	2	-	-
Nosemosis of Bees	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{a/} All figures are numbers of premises (farms) newly infected.

Figure 20

JUNE - JULY 1947

OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY

WITH ZONES AND LAENDER



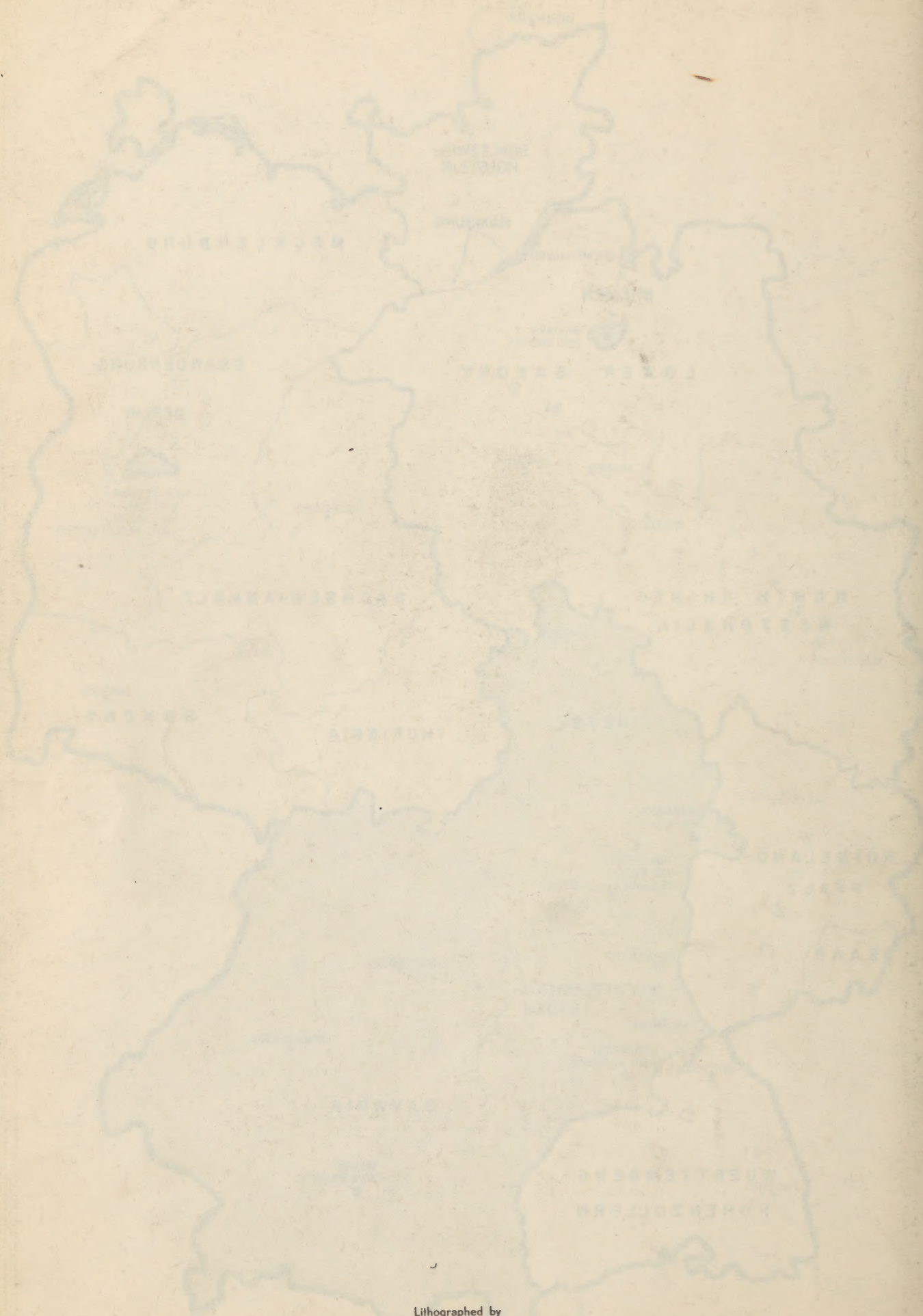
U.S. ZONE and U.S. SECTOR of BERLIN



OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY

WITH ZONES AND LINES

U. S. ZONE AND ZONE OF INTEREST



Lithographed by
the



Adjutant General

ONGUS